KANSAS CITY JOURNAL ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Journal Company, Publishers, Journal Building, Tenth and Walnut Sta NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily and Sunday, per week......10

BY MAIL, IN ADVANCES TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Entered at the Postoffice in Kansas City, Mo., as Second Class Mall Matter.

LARGEST MORNING CIRCULATION IN KANSAS CITY

Indications. Washington, March 29 -For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Pair Saturday, local showers by Sunday morning; winds shifting to colder; northwesterly,

Ing to contar, northwesterly,
For Missouri: Continued warm, generally
fair weather Sunday; coller weather and
increasing cloudiness Saturday night.
For Kansan: Cooler, parily cloudy weather; probably local showers during Saturday
afternoon and night; winds shifting to
northerly.

GOOD MORNING.

Li Hung Chang would not so much mind getting a bullet in the face if his country were not getting it in the neck.

It makes a difference. Call a man a hard student and you compliment him. Call him a hard citizen and you insult

lows is suffering from protracted drouth. The state continues to be dry notwithstanding that it went wet at the

Possibly Governor McKinley thought is no danger of it running away with

With John Bull and John Waller both on its hands the French government is likely to find itself in an embarrassing

The Nebraska legislature is winning pugilistic laurels, but it is not yet entitled to rank in the Indiana heavyweight class.

The hospital returns show that the legislative brawl, with all its seeming brutality, is not as deadly as the college

The old expression about "the legislative mill grinding" is out of date. The modern legislative mill doesn't grind. It gouges and pummels.

Kansas City never had a better grand jury than the present one. It is doing its duty in a thorough and conscientious way that is truly refreshing.

The municipal fight in Chicago this year is being waged on local instead of national issues, and the Democrats consequently have a chance of winning.

Rhode Island will elect a state ticket and governor next Wednesday. The resuit will be of a character that will put Democrats to no expense for fireworks.

Kansas City's cattle receipts vesterday were greater by 1.100 than Chicago's, and greater by 1.700 than the recelpts at St. Louis and Omaha together.

In the latest reported bull fight the matador was killed, and the spectators cheered for the bull. It is not stated whether the bull responded to the en-

The gratifying thing about the fillbustering movement at Jacksonville is that Americans who go off to aid foreigners in their wars can always be

In another session of the legislature, Governor Stone, it can be made to appear clearly who is in favor of better extra session.

The Delaware deadlock will be broken some time. Mr. Addicks is a man of middle age, and in the ordinary course of nature cannot live more than forty

The average age of the women voters in Ohlo is said to be 45. This is sur-prising. The average age of women who vote in Kansus and Colorado is very close to the lowest legal limit,

Governor Morrill's dispatch to Prest dent Cleveland regarding John Waller must be traveling by slow freight. It doesn't often take a telegram six days to go to Washington from Topeka.

The indiciment of ex-Recorder Ows ley is not at all surprising. There are many good citizens who believe the grand tury's work would not have been complete if Owsley had been slighted.

The Chinese army may stop and poul tice up its stone bruises. There will be no more lighting while the peace negotintions are pending, and probably not The war is in all likelihood at nn end.

The year 1895 is apparently determined to prove Secretary Carlisle a false prophet. That predicted treasury surplus continues to show up on the wrong side of the monthly balance

Now as warm weather is approaching a new sleeping car berth is announced, consisting of rubber bags filled with hot air from the engine. The comfort and luxury of such a bed about the middle of July are simply past describing.

Editor Clarkson fails to see that a coating of bronze powder is any more indecent than tights. Editor Clarkson's artistic views may possibly be all right, but they are too advanced for the ent generation. They make us dizzy.

It may be true, as Mr. Gladstone once said, that an income tax tends to de moralize and corrupt the people, but comparatively so few of the people will be affected by it in this country that its lisastrous consequences will necessarily

cordingly. The insurrection will be suppressed, but the spirit which prompted t will not be destroyed. The Cuban scople are in a state of rebellion against the extortion systematically practiced upon them by the Spanish government, and they will make trouble until their grievances are redressed. Spain may yet be glad to part with its Western possessions at a nominal valuation.

ALWAYS WITH THE PEOPLE. Monday morning, April 1, the Journal will reduce its price to 10 cents a week

by carrier or \$4 a year by mail. The Journal has always been first to recognize necessity for changes, and has led the newspapers of the West in all matters in which the people are interexted.

The demonstization of silver has brought about a condition which increases the purchasing power of a dollar but materially decreases the ability to earn a dollar. The Journal does not believe this condition ought to exist, and desires to get into the hands of every voter in the West in order that it may do missionary work against hard times.

A few years ago the Journal made a reduction from \$1 to 65 cents a month and made other papers follow. Again it. brings down the price and puts it to the people at the exceedingly low rate of 10 cents a week.

While the change will cost many thousand dollars, the Journal is confident that it will be fully renald by the largely increased circulation which will follow the reduction.

ARE THE CHARGES TRUES

It is not likely that the personal differences between the editor of the Toseka Capital and Chairman Leland, of the Republican central committee, will distract the attention of the right thinking people of the state from the vital question at issue. Mr. Leland has presented formal charges against the moral character and personal habits of a member of the board of regents of the state university.

The question that interests the public is not as to the motive behind the serious arraignment made, nor whether other officials holding place by appointment have been drunken, obscene and otherwise immoral. If a member of the board in control of the university has deported himself in the manner specified in the charges preferred by Chairman Leland no amount of mud flinging can be made to mitigate the offense.

If the charges are true nothing will satisfy the people who are taxed build up and support the university but his summary removal.

The Republican party of Kansas has passed through sore trials which were brought on in some measure at least by blckerings among the politicians themselves, and by condoning acts which had better have been discountenanced by those who were in power under a yellow dog majority. The people have restored the party to control on a pledge that better things should should be a harmonious effort on the part of all Republicans to protect the state institutions from all sorts of political evils.

The public services of no man can be so valuable as to offset a disgraceful personal record, nor can his party servtees rightly or properly be used to warrant his retention in an appointive office after his acts become so scandaous as to be the subject of everyday

These are the things calling for conideration in the investigation of the charges Mr. Leland has made against Senator Rogers. And public opinion in Kansas cannot be diverted from the main points at issue.

PROTECTING ITS TOOLS. The action of several of the recently elected-or rather recently seated-Democratic county officials in going on the bonds of indicted election manipulators is both characteristic and convincing. As a mere matter of friendmind of an outsider, upon the ability or the desire of the officials to select the right kind of friends. But to the insider, tion is more significant than simply lovment. The action referred to become the protection of the tools through whose instrumentality these officials gained their scant title to the offices they hold and to which they were never

elected. The sheriff and collector of Jackson county now holding those positions were no more rightfully selected by the people to fill them than they were chosen to fill offices in St. Louis, Owsley has no claim on these tools, that he should jeopardize the salary he has drawn for the past four years from the people, But it is very probable that they have asserted a claim upon him which he does not think it prudent to repudiate.

The public was prepared for such a declaration of sympathy on the part of of honor-that honor which is said to exist even among hard citizens-the gang is bound to do all it can to keep ts tools out of jail. Self-preservation is the first law of gangs as well as of nature.

PLENTY OF TIME FOR DISCUSSION

Though the Spanish government has a ruction in Cuba of more than the averige importance and nobedy can say it will end, and notwithstanding there a possibility of an open rupture with the United States over the Allianon affair, yet there is no occasion for lengthy discussion of annexation just now.

It is not within the bounds of probability that the present administration would take even the first step towards the acquisition of the island of Cuba, even if it should be offered to us at the most reasonable price and the payment all on time. But the time is not distant when it will have to be taken in at some rate. Every fresh outbreak there makes the fact more apparent, and every recurring act of insolence towards the United States on the part of Spanish military, naval and civil authorities -and there have been many-confirms

Taxation would be reduced by one-half. There would be such a change of influ-ences on every hand that a new life would at once set in and there would be a growth of population, wealth and education that would astonish the world.

When the time comes for the acquisition of the neighboring island it will be easy to arrange the standing that the people shall hold under the government until they become fit for a full partici-

THE "JOURNAL" AND THE MAYOR. Mayor Davis, in an interview pubshed in the evening papers, makes an attack upon an employe of the Journal and states that the owners of the Journal do not know how its managing editor is using the paper for his own purposes. The Journal is owned by es men who believe they know their business, and no use could be put of the

In the matter of gambling in Kansas City, the manager of the Journal commaes and saw the games in progress. The managing editor had nothing to do out the plans of the management.

Whatever may be the personal antmosity of the mayor toward the man-aging editor of the Journal, it most certainly can have nothing to do with the fight made by the Journal upon the The Journal has always enenvored and niways will endeavor to mayor with fullest consideration, and has never had the slightest animosity toward him.

W. A. BUNKER, Manager,

ROOM FOR MORE.

The advent of the Puller-Lee grain drill manufacturing company of Winfield, Kas., into this city is another evidence of the growing recognition of the manufacturing center. There is room and to spare for many more similar inditutions. The past year has witnessed the establishment of a number of manufactories turning out a variety of products never before manufactured here. There is room for all and the latchkey s hanging outside the cabin door.

It has been one of the anomalous features of the industrial development of Kansas City that it has not become more of a manufacturing center than it nas. Every possible facility in the shape of accessibility and transporta-tion is afforded. The city is the great distributing center of the Southwest, and to it the great growing commercial empire of that section of the country is natural tributary. But Kansas City seeds more manufactories, and the adent of every such enterprise is cordially welcomed by all who are intersted in the progress of the city and the advancement of its commercial inter-The inducements which this city holds out are sufficient to convince the far-seeing business man that this is the come to in order to keep up with the industrial procession. And the igns of the present point to the future of this city as the great manufacturing center of the South and West.

IT WOULD BE UNWISE.

The threatened advance in freight rates from the Atlantic scaboard is a move which the railroads will probably find it to their interest to abandon. This ity is too important a distributing center to warrant any action on the part sen the volume of shipping done. The weak point in the situation from the standpoint of the city is the lack of manufactories to turn out the products which are distributed throughout the South and West and which must now be

shipped from Eastern points.
As a business proposition it em apparent that any action which imposes heavier burdens upon importing distributors affects the business of n decrease in Western ipments certainly operating to the metallism. The courtesy of The interests of the city and the roads | ercise it if he sees fit. re reciprocal and inter-dependent. The point have a certain bearing on divi-

Governor Stone's attempt to place the esponsibility for fallure of election reform legislation on the house instead of on the senate may be all right from a artisan standpoint, but it cannot after the plain facts. The senate wanted no election reform and took good care that there should be none. There is not room for two intelligent opinions on that

THE WEATHER.

The official forecast for to-day is: Mis-souri: Continued warm weather; generally fair Saturday; colder weather and increas-ing cloudiness Saturday night. Kansas:

Bar, Temp.

Waring and the Physicians.

Waring and the Physicians,
When asked the cause of the strained relations between himself and the medicine men of this city. Dr. R. P. Waring, of the health department, said yesterially that they were not strained, the at first denied that there was, could, would or had been any differences. Then he thought awails, and spake thus: "You see, it's this way. I have to lack these follows up every now and then for failing to report cases of contagious dileases. It is made my duty to cause arrests of physicians who fail to do this, and the fellows who get causiff in the net lump as me for persecuting them. I don't want to make trouble for them, and the long run. No, there is no had feeling, but they must report or warrants will be sent after them. This is the only way we have to prevent the spread of diseases which may become epidemic."

No Shortage, but a Balance. disastrous consequences will necessarily be limited.

Editor Bryan, of Omaha, seems to have no regard for the feelings of Statesman Bryan, of the same town. The editor advises the Congressional Record to quit publishing the tiresome speeches of the late congress and throw its mailing lists into the fire.

Spain realizes that it has something more than the ordinary bi-weekly Cuban revolution on its hands in the present disturbance and is proceeding ac-

FROM WASHINGTON.

TWO ASTONISHING RUMORS THAT ARE NOT KET CLEARED UP.

Was Minister Thurston to Be Deported?-The Report That Cleveland Will Not Appoint Silver Commissioners.

Editorial Correspondence of the Journal. Washington, March 26, 1895

There are two rumors affoat this morning that will astonish large minded people and still farther lower the moral fiber of this administration in the estimation of the world-for both will be noted outside our own country. The first is that Mr. Thurston, the

Hawalian minister, when his diplomatic functions are at an end by his recall at the request of this government, is to be personally, as a private sojourner, ordered to leave the country entirely. Such a small souled piece of spite-work even Gresham was not supposed to possess, but to find two men in one politieyes is rather phenomenal. It really seems as if there was a sort of maliclous satisfaction on the part of the administration in preventing people from even trying to respect it.

The next thing is that Mr. Cleveland is halting on technical grounds in not only appointing delegates to a monetary conference, but is contemplating a re fusal to commission those selected by congress. This position is a mere dodge, a pettifogging pretext, and no doubt taken at the instigation of the gold syndiente that by contract runs the government until October next. This new tact to defeat silver is taken on this wording of the Wolcott resolution, which became part of the sundry civil bill. It is as follows:

That whenever the president of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference, called with a view to secure international fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free coinage at such ratio, the Euler's Santachastic.

The dodge of the president is that he ias no power to appoint a commission unless he is satisfied such a conference is called, and not then unless it is so called "expressly" with a view to secure 'international fixity" and-so-forth. The president considers that no such conference is talked of, and the "so-called" bimetallic conference to which Teller, Jones, Daniel, Crisp, Culberson and Hitt were selected as delegates was not called for such purpose and has no such programme. This is a surprise-it is vorse, it is a deliberate attempt to defeat the calling of an international conference, or rather to have the silver sentiment of this country represented by delegates selected by congress. To see a president of the United States ignore the solemn statutory action of congress and give as an excuse for so doing the statement of a member of the English cabinet made in a discussion in the house of commons, is something without precedent in this country. The following is the language of the chancellor of the exchequer in his remarks on the silver resolution that passed on the 27th of February last, and was the inspiration of the Wolcott resolution. The chancellor said in regard to the proposition pending:

"Inasmuch as it does not commit us in any sense to an agreement with the binner spiration of the wolcott resolution. The chancellor said in regard to the proposition pending:

"Inasmuch as it does not commit us in any sense to an agreement with the binner spiration of the wolcott resolution. The chancellor said in regard to the proposition pending:

"The papers said that I occupied the same apartments with my husband in San Francisco. This is untrue. I have not done so since the suit was commenced, and the hotel resisters will prove the truth of wheat I say.

"Neither my brother nor my sister, the see a president of the United States ig

ny sense to an agreement with the bi letallic system, * * 1 will not, on the art of her majesty's government, object England's taking part in the confer

This is simply a miserable subterfuge The Wolcott amendment does not commit the United States to an "agreement with the bi-metallic system," but expressly confines action to any internasuch object. Mr. Cleveland is at perfect the roads in the entire territory tribu- liberty, as is Sir William Harcourt, to mancial disneyantage of the railroads. given him that privilege and he can ex-

There is a hint thrown out that his city's transportation facilities enter purpose is to do with the conference largely into its material prosperity. And what he did in the case of the gold loan the volume of shipping done and the importance of the city as a distributing congress and make the loan under his point have a certain bearing on divi-dends. It is to be hoped that the throat-it is given out that while he cannot apened advance in the freight rates will point delegates himself or commission those appointed by congress, he can ence under the general law that Harrison appointed under to a former one. Or, in other words, he intends to ignore the action of congress and send such delegates as he may himself choose. It requires a strong effort at self-control to record these things and keep expression within the terms of dignity that is supposed to be gentlemanly where the chief executive of the nation is concerned.

I see a dispatch this morning that says Governor Stone will call the Missour! legislature in extra session. If he does he will add one more act to his credit as an executive officer. There is one thing legislators ought by this time to understand. And that is that no benefit ever came to a party from using the lawmaking power for party ends There never was a more flagrant outrage committed on the representative rights of a people than the existing congressional apportionment in Missouri. Yet the very strongest Democratic dis-tricts were lost last election.

The infamous election law for St. Louis and Kansas City has resulted in keeping honest Democrats out of office, turning over the taxpayers to organized robbery, and finally the election of opposition city governments. And in Jackion county, siways Democratic by a safe majority, this partisan law has put the county court out of Democratic controi, and will keep it there as long as this villainous law is kept on the statute books as a menace to honest govern-ment and honest men-and enlightened party men ought to be able to see these things, at least after such examples. Look at the nest of taxplundering officials in Kansas City and Jackson county: Does it pay to be almost bed-ridden by such a crew merely to have them labeled with a party name? Does it really make any pocket difference to the taxpayer whether an honest Democrat or an honest Republican is in office under an economic law? case in Missouri until the legislation was framed to favor partisanship, and wherever that has been done the honest man is an accident and plunder the

The legislature of Missouri seems to have forgotten the lessons referred to partisanship instead of statesmanship or even good stewardship—and the people are disappointed. I do hope the dispatch I refer to is true and that the governor will call them back and keep them there until they respond to the and allowed itself to be controlled by

wishes of every disinterested honest man in the state. We must have one more a return to honest methods and return the ballot box to the access and control of the people of Missouri. It is to be hoped that the Republicans of the house, where they have a majority, will not be remiss in their assistance to the executive in having needed legislation. The rule of party advantage by statute does not operate on Democrats alone. but is disastrous to all parties and all men who seek partisan ends by ignoring equitable rights in legislation. I am free to say, and free from partisan par-tiality in so saying, that the failure of an election law this time does not ap pear to lie at the door of the house of representatives, and Governor Stone is a better Democrat than the senate if he can secure the much needed reform in that direction.

One thing, to my mind, both senate and house is at fault about: There should be no attempt by statute to interfere with the primary action of the people. Parties control rightfully their primary action through their own voluntary organizations, but the statute should never know such a thing as a party, or a party nomination. Statutes are for the people. Elections are for the people. If the people choose to organize parties and be governed in voting by party sympathy it is their right, and also their right to have the statute protect that vote and count it. But if they want to vote against party or to choose who they shall vote for, the statute should not abridge the free exercise of that right by any recognition of candidates or nominations. It is strange legislators cannot see this distinction. V. H.

AT THE THEATERS.

The big rush for grand opera tickets will be this morning when the sale of tickets for single nights will go on at the Burlingon ticket office. There have been so many appeals to the management to hold ou ingle seats, against the announced condi-ions of the sale, none of which appeals ould be granted, that there is every reason believe that the sales of to-day will be ery large. There will be some country rehasers in town to-day ready to take

lokets in large numbers.

While the season ticket sale has been large enough to promise a very successful season of grand opera, it has not been large enough to absorb the desirable seats by any means. There are choice seats, and many of them, left at all the prices announced. It should also be remembered that any conventional theater, even one so large as the Auditorium, is comparatively small for the presentation of such stupendous productions as those promised for Kansas City. Therefore any seat in such a theater may be considered excellent for these operas.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 29 .- Miss Marie Burroughs, the actress, has at last consented to discuss her suit for divorce from Mr. Massen. Her story, which was reluctantly given, is as follows:
"I commenced the divorce suit in San Jose and I have been notified by my atternate that I come that I can make it was enforced.

torney that I can make it uncomfortable

what I say.

"Neither my brother nor my sister, the former of whom is in Mexico, knows anything of my trouble, for I have kept it from them. The first time they will know it is when they receive the newspapers. I had a great desire to avoid publicity for Mr. Massen's sake, as well as my own, but I have failed. I am sorry, but the fault is not mine."

Some unusually good things are promised for the coming week at the theaters, At the Coates Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" will be seen for the first time in this city.

will be seen for the first time in this city. It will come with most of the original people. It is said to be a keen saire, with more dramatic interest than has entered line than any other Hoyt play.

At the Ninth Street there will be an entirely new production of a dramatization of Eugene Sue's novel, "The Wandering Jew." As the dramutization has been made by such interesting and clever people as Nelson Wheateroft and George Backus, and as the play will be brought out by such a competent actor as William Morris, under the direction of Gustave Frohman, the event is one of more than ordinary interest, especially as it is a kind of event that rarely does honor to Kansas City.

At the Grand Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah," which has been rewritten and scenically elaborated, will be seen the entire week, with a strong cast and no advance in the prices. This is an exceptionally strong attraction to offer at popular prices, but for that matter, Kansas City people are getting accuseomed to that sort of thing. The battle scene is said to be a wonder of realism, as it is given with the horses and soldiers, enough in number to completely fill the stage.

The Gilliss will retain for next week Waldman's band, which has been pleasing large audiences this week. There will be two performances daily, with complete changes of programme.

Acti CROVE ENCLED

ASH GROVE EXCITED.

Lodging and Food Refused a Postoffice Inspector—Grows Out of the Blanche Day Case. Among the interesting cases docketed

for trial at the coming term of the federal urt is that against Miss Blanche Day, the pretty young assistant mistress at Ash Grove, Linn county, who was tried at the

the pretty young assistant mistress at Ash Grove, Linn county, who was tried at the last term for opening a letter that was passing through the office from her sweetheart to another young lady in the neighborhood who was her rival. At that time the jury falled to agree, although the vote stood for conviction eleven and for nequitianly but one. The mother of the young woman was serving as postmaster at Ash Grove and the shock and disgrace of the arrest of her daughter have completely undermined her health and she is reported to be in a very critical condition. This fact has awakened considerable interest in the case and excited great sympathy for the young woman. Several delegations from that part of the country have visited the city for the purpose of intereding in behalf of Miss Day and at least securing the continuance of the case until the next term of the court in the hopes that the mother will be better able to stand the rial at that time.

Recent svents, however, have caused some very plain talk over the matter and put quite another phase on the question. The two prominent witnesses in that place analist Aliss Day have been threatened with mob violence, it is said, if they fall to be present at the hearing of the case and testify against the unfortunate girl. This was done after the report gained currency that there was a plan being prepared to secure some leniency for the girl, Last week it was necessary for one of the postofice inspectors to visit Ash Grove and the citizens there soon learned of his office and believing that he was there on business relating to the case against Miss Day, expressed their disapproval of the man and his supposed errand by refusing to remain in the village over night. Indeed they would not even furnish him with a dinner or supper and he was compelled to go back to Chillicothe to get his meals and secure a piace to sleep. They talked very severely concerning the department's action and appeared to believe that great favors were being shown to the young woman.

THE SANTA FE PLAN.

HOW THE GREAT SYSTEM IS LIKELY TO BE REORGANIZED.

The Fullest Statement So Far Made as to the Happy Thoughts of the Reorganizers Soon to Be Submitted to Security Holders.

The financial journals of New York and

Boston are printing a recent interview with Charles S. Gleed, of Topeka, one of the directors of the Santa Fe, who has de-voted all his time for several months to Santa Fe affairs in New York. The com-pany, as all know has one had a comdirectors of the Santa Fe, who has devoted all his time for several months to Santa Fe affairs in New York. The company, as all know, has one hundred and two millions of stock, which has failen from above par (\$100) to about \$5. There are also sundry other stocks of the companies in the system. Then there are defaulted bonds in great numbers, including one hundred and twenty-nue millions of first mortgage bonds and eighty or ninely millions of second mortgage bonds, and about thirty millions of Atlantic & Pacille bonds and fourteen millions of St.Louis & San Francisco bonds and other bonds too numerous to mention, to say nething of floating debt, receivers' certificates, etc., etc. The plan as reported contemplates making the stockholders pay ten ordiars a share (the stockholders pay ten ordiars a share) and the second mortgage bond-nolders nive dollars a share (the bonds boing quoted at only 50 per share), and the second mortgage bond-nolders are to take proferred stock fof their bonds and the itrat mortgage bondholders are to take proferred stock fof their bonds and the itrat mortgage bondholders are to take proferred stock fof their bonds and the itrat mortgage bondholders are to take proferred stock fof their bonds and the itrat mortgage bondholders are to cut down their bonds twenty-live per cent, taking income bonds for what they surrender.

Mr. Gleed's comments on this vast problem will be read with great interest. He says:

"I do not think it proper for me at this juncture to express my personal opinion of the plan. The plan is not yet formally promulgated, and if it were, I should not feel at liberty to express a full opinion on it until after it had been considered by the directors of the company, who desire always to work in strict harmony. The general features of the plan, however, have become so well known, and so many careless and incorrect statements have been made about it, that I do feel at heerty to call attention to some considerations in connection with the plan, which all persons interested

least active member, honestly believe that they have made the best plan, all things considered, which was possible for them to make.

"Considered from a stock standpoint, perhaps the hardeat thing to be said of the plan is that it increases the charges, fixed and contingent, ahead of the stock, by about the amount of possibly a million and a half dollars. The compensations for this increase may be stated as follows:

"First—A radical cutting down of fixed charges, by which there is insured to the stock a very long immunity from extinction by foreclosure—in other words, a very long life. This means that the stock has a chance to live until it can be demonstrated whether or not the country and the system will develop in the course of years, so as to give the stock value.

"Second—The present seneral mortgage is an elastis, one, and could be increased indefinitely; the proposed new mortgage, on the other hand, is limited so that it cannot be increased beyond a certain figure.

"Third—The proposed plan will clean up and forever cure a number of allments which for years have cost the property in necessary outlay.

"Fourth—Money is to be spent on the property in necessary value, whereby the total security under all issues of stocks and bonds will be very much improved—as, for example, on Chicago and St. Louis terminals.

"Fifth—While the voting power of the stock is diluted or modified by the amount of the new preferred stock, wet the voting power, as a whole, is very little changed from the present localities, because the owners of the preferred stock will be to a very

owners of the common stock and the owners of the preferred stock will be to a very large degree identical.

"In the matter of prior lien bonds, the plan, while it makes prior lien bonds possible, and in that sense and by so much discredits the general 4s yet is also arranged so that an issue of prior lien bonds is not only not certain, but seems entirely unlikely. The prior liens are intended only to be used as a recourse to avoid selling other securities at a ruinously low rate. If the 4s have any such value in the market as all familiar with the situation boileve they will have, it will be wholly unnecessary to issue any prior lien bonds, because the 4s will sell at a price quite good enough to justify letting them go in order to take up the prior liens aircady existing in the guarantee fund notes and equipment and car trust bonds, etc.

"The status of the second mortgage bonds has been debated more derecely perhaps than any other feature of the plan. These bonds seem on many accounts to be less described, but from the standpoint of the present owners, who bought them in good faith, they are, of course, just as deserving as any other bonds. Most of these bonds are undoubtedly in the hands of innocent purchasers, who bought them conservatively on the basis of the supposed earning power of the system. The owners of those bonds are not responsible directly or indirectly as stockholders or otherwise for the control of the property, and are perhaps as purely and distinctly creditors of the property as any other class of security holders. There was much to be said, therefore, in the claims made by the repre-

bonds are not responsible directly or indirectly as stockholders or otherwise for the control of the property, and are perhaps as purely and distinctly creditors of the property as any other class of security holders. There was much to be said, therefore, in the claims made by the representatives of those bonds.

"It has been ursed by very many people that the capitalization of the system ought to be cut down and the objection has been made that the present issues of securities increase rather than diminish the capitalization, it is overlooked by nearly all commentators on this point that there are now outstanding a great many issues of stocks, such as Athantic & Pacific St. Louis & San Francisco and others which are not commenty considered in computing the capitalization of the system, but which should be considered in accurately stating that capitalization as it now stands. With these items of capitalization considered, the proposed plan greatly reduces rather than increases the capital account.

"It has been much ursed that the stocks and securities ought all to be cut in two or otherwise greatly reduced, so that proportions would be maintained, while nominal flaures and the numbers of pieces of paper actually in existence would be greatly reduced. There seems to be radical differences of opinion on this subject—as to what the effects would be on the market, and there also appeared to the committee to be insuperable difficulties in accomplishing this reduction from the fact that so very many of the securities are held by people unfamiliar with the commercial world, who would naturally be blitterly opposed to reducing the nominal value of what they hold for the sake of a noseibly increased market value. I have reason to what they hold for the sake of a noseibly increased market value. I have reason to what they hold for the sake of a noseibly increased market value. I have reason to what they hold for the sake of a noseibly increased market value. I have reason to what they have a subject to the fact in the s

pleting its general reorganization. This may or may not prove to have been a wise course.

"The committee has taken the ground that as the Atlantic & Pacific has falled steadily to same its fixed charges, not to say operating expenses, the bondholders ought to accept a heavy reduction, and accordingly the committee offered the Atlantic & Pacific hondholders somewhere rear what it would cost to duplicate the Atlantic & Pacific ling, and enough securities are set eside in the plan with which to make such duplication, if a settlement is not reached.

"In the case of the St. Louis & San Prancisco, there are only \$14.00.00 of the defaulted bonds of which the Atchison company owns more than one-third, and friends of the company own very large amounts. So far as I can see, there is every reason to exocet that the property will be retained in the exatem.

"The Colorado Midland cuestion is a much closer one, but many well informed neople are very anxious that that should be retained.

"There is just one other general statement which it is but just to consider in criticising the work of the reorganization.

committee. The question of secerably, so to speak, cannot be excluded from this recreanization task, At least one-half of the defaulted bonds are in Europe, and perhaps a still larger proportion, and there is in Europe a very large holding of the stock. The holdings of all classes of securities are greatly scattered, there being, for example, at the present time, stock holders of the Atchison road numbering somewhere between 10,000 and 16,000. There are also great numbers here and in Europe of committees, special altorneys, agents and other representatives, never seen or heard of by the public, who must be in some degree confidered. The best plan in the world, without the approval of a large proportion of these special factors, would be sure to fall ignominiously.

"It would be rank injustice to the committee to assume that the difficulties of their task have been confined to merely mathematical questions. It has been one thing to formulate a plan, and absolutely another, and a different and a meter difficult thing to propitiate enough of the contenting factions to get the plan carried. Fair critics will take this fact into consideration."

CENTRY COLLEGE WINS.

AL HONORS CARRIED OFF

Perl D. Decker, of Park College, Was Close Second and Acquitted Himself With Great Credit-Schoolboy Enthusiasm.

Thomas L. Anderson, of Central college, won the first honors in the Missouri Interollegiate oratorical contest in the Contes pera house last night. Mr. Anderson spoke on "The Statecraft of Napoleon." His cra-tion was well conceived, well delivered and was probably the most finished production

on "The Statecraft of Napoleon." His cration was well conceived, well delivered and was probably the most finished production of the night. Peri D. Decker, of Park college, wan the second honors. Mary of those present thought that he should have been placed first. His voice was certainly better than that of any of his comprilors and his delivery was the most natural and casy. The thought displayed in the preparation of his oration on "Individuation and the State" was equal to that of any sown in the contest and was worthy of an older and more mature judgment.

The opera house was crowded to the doors two hours before the managers gave the signal to begin. The students of the six competing institutions devoted ther time and lung power to the continuous production of their college yells. These were so curiously comminged in the efforts of each detachment to outscream all the others that the result was a confused and meaningless noise. This seemed to please the boys quite as well as if their pet remarks had been made manifest. In the balcony the colors of the colleges were wound around the pillars. Each color was supported by a lusty lunged batch of youngsters who never let up even while the orchestra was at work discoursing patriotic alrs. This is what the musicians said they were doing, but the audience was compelled to take their word for it, as no one could distinguish the music.

There were six contestants and while all could not win mention, all could and diacquit themselves in the most creditable manner. The various partisans were all sanguine that their representative would be the successful man, but it was generally conceded that the choice of the judges accurately decided the merits of the contest. The contest was the most brilliant even held in the state, the subjects, thought and composition and delivery of the six young men being excellent.

After Rev. Dr. S. M. Neel had delivered an invocation, william D. Bolton, of William Jewell college, was called upon to deliver the first oration of the contest.

herents fully expected to carry away the honors.

Mr. Anderson, the winner, followed with his story of the effect of the life of Napoleon on the governments of the world. He drew a vivid picture of the contrasted greatness and weakness of the genius of war, and dwelt with force on the resulting effects of the reorganization of European policies which grew out of his domination and downfall. His voice was well modulated and his elocution excellent, possibly unexcelled by any of his competitors. His friends prevented the proceedings from going forward for at least ten minutes after he finished.

A. O. Harrison, of Westminster, chose

ing forward for at least ten minutes after he finlshed.
A. C. Harrison, of Westminster, chosa "The Triple Pillars of Our Republic" as his theme. He said that they were loyalty to the constitution, faith in American institutions and patriotism. He said what was needed in the United States now is patriotism that will teach men, not to disfor their country, but to live for it, and to show the same zeal in its behalf in time of peace which their fathers displayed in dying, that the nation might be born and live. His delivery was somewhat forced and unnatural, but was well up to the standard of young speakers.
H. M. Dawes, of the state university, followed in a discussion of "The Problem of Social Discontent." His oration was the most ambilious of the six presented, and was delivered with an evident desire to impress his hearers with the views expressed. most amortous of the sax presence, and was delivered with an evident desire to impress his hearers with the views expressed. He drew some very somber pictures of the reign of monopoly in this country, and gave his views of the remedy to be the cultivation of fraternal feeling and the education and elevation of the masses of the people.

which his views of the remedy to be the cultivation of fraternal feeling and the cultivation and elevation of the masses of the pooling and elevation of the masses of the pooling of the

East Side Literary Society.

East Side Literary Society.

Owing to the revival services now being held at the Central Methodist church, the weekly meeting of the East Side Literary Society was held last night in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association. There was a good attendance. The programme was, "The World's Fair and Its Initiones on the End of the Century," a paper, by Miss Styles; solo, "Cavastina," Miss Laiu Sanford; "The Fin do Siecle Girl," a paper, by Miss Kate Simpson; solo, "St. Asnes' Eve," Mrs. J. Otts Huff; talk, "The Up-to-Date Husiness Man and His Method; "Frank A. Faxon; plano solo, "Gradel Gussion by Mr. J. H. Goddard; solo, "Creole Lovers' Song," W. J. Murray; literary review, W. H. Cline, Mr. Faxon's talk was very bright and crisp. He called attention to the enormous stricts business has made along all lines through the medium of labor saving inventions and time saving devices. He drew a picture of the methods of business in vogue thirty and fifty years asso, and the manner in which business is now conducted. He said that the true business man is not noarly so proud that he makes money as that he gives employment in his business to scores and scores of men and women, and is thus a benefactor, The theme of the evening, was one which the society expects to continue for the next six weeks. It is "Our Modern Civilization," enext week the programme will deal with modern art, literature, or science.

Mr. C. H. Fitch and his chief clerk, Mr.

gramme will deal with modern art, literature, or science.

Government Geological Surveys.

Mr. C. H. Fitch and his chief clerk, Mr. H. C. Rizer, of Washington, D. C., are at the Coates House. They are conhected with the government scological survey and are West for the purpose of surveying the Indian Territory and locating the Indian Territory and locating the townships and other subdivisions. They will be in charge of the work and will purchase at this point their equipment and outful for the work and secure the additional neip needed. They have but 1990, son available for the work.

It is not known whether or not the work is preparatory to the division of the lands in the territory, but it is significant and is causing much comment.